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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Nov. 18, 1893.

MR. FRANK'S WILL ADMITTED TO PROBATE

The will of the late Mr. Elise Frank was admitted to probate this week. Mrs. Frank bequeathed \$600 to the United Hebrew Charities and \$6000 to the Michael Reese Hospital, as permanent funds, the interest alone to be used.

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of November 11, 1893. p.208.

Mrs. Elise Frank died last Monday at her home, 2522 Michigan Ave., at the age of 81 years. At the time of her death, she was rated as one of the wealthiest widows in Chicago. Mrs. Frank was a sister of Michael Reese, the multi-millionaire Californian, founder of the Michael Reese Hospital and other institutions. Her gifts to charity were large. In 1884 she founded the Society for the Education of Jewish orphans and had since given much money to the support of this institution. Besides this she liberally endowed the Home for Aged Jews as well as aiding other deserving institutions.

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The Occident, October 27, 1893.

DAVID KALLIS.

Several weeks ago when it was hourly expected that trouble would be caused by the unemployed workmen of this city, who were crying pitifully for bread, and when no one seemed to heed their pleadings, David Kallis came to their assistance and saved thousands of men, women and children from starvation by providing a plan whereby 6,000 families were fed daily.

Twenty-four years ago, David Kallis came to this city a poor boy, for twelve years he was a match peddler on the streets of our city. By industry, integrity and strict attention to business, he has made his way in life until he is now one of our most prosperous men.

Too much cannot be said in the endorsement of such men as Mr. Kallis, and it would afford us greater pleasure, if instead of endorsing him for County Commissioner we were endorsing him for Mayor.

The Reform Advocate, October 14, 1893.

[ISAAC ZIEGLER DEAD]

Isaac Ziegler died October 10th, at the age of eighty-five. The deceased had resided in Chicago since 1842 and was one of the founders of the K. A. M. Congregation.

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The Reform Advocate, Sept. 30, 1893.

[BARNARD STEELE DEAD]

Bernhard Steele died Sept. 27th, aged 68 years. The deceased was the head of the Steele, Medeles Co., wholesale grocers, and had a high standing in commercial and social circles.

Chicago Tribune, Aug. 6, 1893.

FALL OF SILVERMAN - HEBREW BANKER'S GREAT SURPRISE AT HIS FAILURE.

No one was so much surprised when Lazarus Silverman's bank was forced to close the other day, as he himself. Within two weeks the old Hebrew banker had written a letter to President Cleveland giving him advice as to the proper steps to be taken to restore confidence in the financial circles of the country. Ten days before the doors of his bank were closed he was outlining plans for the greatest financial institution in the country, of which he was to be the President and ruling spirit.

Known for forty years in the finances of Chicago, few men were known less. Secretive and close in all his dealings, his business was confined almost exclusively to the Hebrew peddlers and small merchants to whom Silverman was at once oracle, prophet, and judge. Not even now yet have they lost confidence in their old idol. Shattered it may be, perhaps, but most of them accept his statement that they will be paid in full as gospel truth.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 307

Chicago Tribune, Aug. 6, 1893.

Born in Germany sixty-three years ago, Lazarus Silverman came to this country when a child. His parents were poor and the boy went to work early in life. His first ventures were in trade, selling small articles of merchandise. He showed from the first the habits of thrift and shrewd business sense which made him later a millionaire. He had almost none of the advantages of early education, his whole life being spent in business. When he had accumulated a little money he opened a small loan broker's office, loaning money to his countrymen. He always got the highest legal rate of interest, and as the years went by the cash piled up in his offers. But it was not allowed to remain idle. The eye of the money lender looked over the Chicago of thirty years ago and saw a future before it.

His first savings went into the purchase of unimproved lots on the then outskirts of the city. Later, when money came in faster, it was laid

98A (111) PROJ. 3075

Chicago Tribune, Aug. 6, 1893.

out on downtown business property, with, at the time of his suspension, Lazarus Silverman ranked as one of the heaviest holders of real estate in the city. He was one of the few landholders who never sold. Kept up long enough, his policy would have resulted in an absolute corner in the real estate market of Chicago.

Among the Russian Jews newly arrived in America, Lazarus Silverman was the court of last resort. As a rule they do not recognize the authority of legally organized courts even in matters of grave importance. Silverman's great wealth and his well-known probity gave him, therefore, in their eyes all the attributes of court, jury, and lord high executioner. They brought all manner of disputes and difficulties to him to settle, and among lawyers many stories of his peculiar decisions are current.

Chicago Tribune, Aug. 6, 1893.

In personal appearance Lazarus Silverman is the typical Hebrew banker of medium height, he is of ample firth, the most striking feature of his dress being an extremely large and heavy gold watch chain. His gray beard and scanty hair have given him of late years a venerable and patriarchal appearance. His clothes are well worn, but always brushed neatly, and he was seldom seen without a silk hat. He was accustomed to sit tilted back in a leather-covered arm chair in his shabby banking house at 93 Dearborn Street, looking the picture of financial solidity, with his hands crossed over his chest and his head resting on the back of the chair. Once seated in that chair Lazarus Silverman was the shrewed, careful banker, no matter what he might be elsewhere. He would walk into his banking house chatting and laughing with a friend, but the moment he felt the arms of that rusty old chair enfold him the smile died away. He was once more strictly the man of business and his talk became guarded and careful.

Chicago Tribune, Aug. 6, 1893.

Mr. Silverman was an orthodox Hebrew of the strictest type. His banking house was always closed on Saturday, the Hebrew holiday, and as regularly open for business Sunday morning, closing usually at noon. Strange as it may seem, this peculiar system of office hours was not only in harmony with his religious views, but it proved advantageous to his business.

He was a prominent member of the Hebrew Temple, at Thirty-third Street and Indiana Avenue, and took an active part in its services.

His Pride as a Financier. - Next to his religion, dearest to the heart of Lazarus Silverman is or was his pride in himself as a financier. The good name for honesty and promptness in meeting obligations which he had built up was a jewel which he closely guarded and dearly priced... His bank had gone through all the financial panics since the early fifties without suspension for a day or repudiating an obligation.

Chicago Tribune, Aug. 6, 1893.

"In 1863," he was accustomed to say, "I was the only banker in town who advertised to pay my depositors in gold. I wanted the people to know that Lazarus Silverman paid his debts at par."

Of late years money has accumulated to such an extent in the coffers of the old banker that almost a radical change came over him. For years he had been contented to be the magnate of his countrymen and to stand high among the rich men of Chicago. Now he wanted to double his already great wealth. He wanted to win national fame as a financier. Only to his intimate friends did he lay bare the secret of his hopes. To all others he was still the careful, prudent money lender demanding prompt settlement of debts and paying his own according to the same rule.

Something more than a year ago he volunteered some advice on the financial situation to Senator John Sherman, and was pleased to think that

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Tribune, Aug. 6, 1893.

in part, at least, it was followed. Then when iron was first discovered in the Minnesota ledges along Lake Superior he saw an opportunity to make a great amount of money. He joined such capitalists as H. H. Porter, Marshall Field, H. M. Flagler, the Standard Oil magnates, D. O. Mills, and Roswell P. Flowers of New York in the formation of the Minnesota Iron Company, of which they are directors and he a heavy stock-holder. Then it was found necessary to build a railroad to carry the ore from the mines to the lake coast, and out of the carefully gathered funds of Lazarus Silverman came money to assist in building the grade and laying the rails. Out of the venture the old banker is said to have made a big profit, but, nevertheless, it helped to scatter his resources and to put securities into his hands which, while valuable, were not easily cashed in in bad times.

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Chicago Tribune, Aug. 6, 1893.

All of the bankers recent ventures, however, did not turn out so well. It is told of him that about a year ago some promoters from Boston interested him in salt mines in Kansas. He was persuaded to invest somewhat heavily only to find later that the fields were so far from means of transportation as to be almost worthless for the time at least.

At the time Lake Street L road people were in difficulties Mr. Silverman was mentioned as having agreed to undertake the floating of bonds. At the time, while admitting that he had some talk with the parties, he denied any active interest in their plans, and a little later is believed to have dropped out of them entirely.

Today Mr. Silverman is confined to his home, almost overcome by the disaster which has come upon him. With liabilities of about \$700,000

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20275

Chicago Tribune, Aug. 6, 1893.

and assets estimated at least double that amount he feels that his good name as a financier of unfailing success and good judgment is almost hopelessly damaged.

May Dissolve The Assignment.

Mr. Silverman's Creditors Talk of Allowing Him To Administer His Estate.

An attempt is underway to dissolve the assignment of Lazarus Silverman, the Dearborn Street banker, who failed Thursday. Several of the larger depositors and creditors had a conference yesterday with ex-Judge Grinell, Mr. Silverman's attorney. The creditors manifested a disposition to allow the estate to be taken out of the hands of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company and restored Mr. Silverman to administer under certain restrictions. It is said the creditors felt that a more expeditious settlement could be made this way...

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The Chicago Record, June 15, 1893.

The mysterious disappearance of Herman Schaffner has been explained. three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the body of the missing banker was found floating in the Lake at the foot of Graceland avenue, back of the Marine Hospital.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of September 9, 1893. p.64.

Max M. Rothschild died on September 5th 1893, at his home, 2112 Prairie Ave. The deceased was born in Germany in 1849 and came to America when quite young. He came to Chicago from Davenport, Iowa, in 1871, where, with his three brothers, Abram M., Emmanuel, and Isaac, he had conducted an extensive clothing business. Later, Abram and Emmanuel came to Chicago and the three brothers entered the wholesale clothing line, the firm now doing business at 203 and 205 Monroe st. He was a member of the Congregation Kehilath Anshe Maariv. Mr. Rothschild was a man of much charity and was always generous to the poor.

The Reform Advocate, Wkl of May 6, 1893. p.231.

M. M. Gerstley, one of Chicago's best known and most respected Jewish citizens, died on April 29th. He was over 80 years old. Mr. Gerstley had been a resident of this city 45 years, coming here in 1848. For 31 years he was president of the K. A. M. Congregation. He was active in the charities and in lodge circles.

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The Reform Advocate, Jan. 14, 1893.

[JEREMIAS SCHAAF DEAD]

Jeremias Schaaf died January 12. He was 68 years old and was one of the early settlers of Chicago. He was the first person to engage in the wholesale millinery trade in this city. Mr. Schaaf was born in Neustadt-on-the-Hart, Germany, and came to this country in 1851.

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The Reform Advocate, wk. of Nov. 19, 1892. p. 280.

[A FIRST]

The following article was reprinted from the London Jewish Chronicle. - -
"A remarkable and unique accident has occurred in Chicago. Rabbi Hirsch has been appointed Professor of Talmud in the Chicago University. This is probably the first appointment of the kind ever made at any University. The European Universities, with all their liberality, have thus far refrained from appointing Jews to professional chairs in any subjects bordering on the theological.

The action of the Chicago authorities is a just return for the generous contributions made by American-Jews to the endowments of the University.

Prof. Harper, who is at the head of affairs in Chicago, is a distinguished Hebraist. His paper, "Hebraica," enjoys a high reputation among scientific students of Hebrew.

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The Reform Advocate, wk. of Oct. 29, 1892. pp. 222-223.

[RECEPTION FOR CELEBRATED POET]

The Hebrew Institute, where the Russian-American Hebrew Association hold its meetings, was the scene of a reception for the celebrated Hebrew poet and essayist, M.M. Dolitzky.

Mr. Dolitzky was driven to our shores by Russian cruelty. He came here with his family, and well may his conduct serve as a reply against those who accuse the Jew of antipathy for labor, for, although poet and writer, he accepted employment as a laborer.

Dolitzky is a young man but he has already attained a high position in our modern Hebrew Literature and he is ranked among the great living poets. He entertained the public by reciting several of his Hebrew poems, all of which were glowing with a fiery sympathy for his oppressed brethren. This quality was especially evident in his poem entitled "The Farmer and the Feather."

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The Reform Advocate, wk. of Oct. 29, 1892. pp. 222-223.

In honor of the poet, Dr. Raden, the chairman of the Association, translated a few of his verses into German and the Talmudist and poet, Mr. G. Rosenzweig, delivered one of his poems in Hebrew.

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The Reform Advocate, wk. of October 8, 1892, p. 161.

[ISAAC WAIXEL DEAD]

Isaac Waixel died October 2nd, at the age of 62. He was one of the oldest and best known cattle-dealers at the stock yards, being one of the original promoters of the yards. He opened his business there in 1855. He was a member of Zion Congregation until within a few years, when he moved to the South Side.

The Occident, September 16, 1892.

**A FITTING NOMINATION. MR. PHILIP STEIN - HIS BIOGRAPHY AND EMINENT
LEGAL ABILITIES.**

As previously stated in these columns, of the nominations made by the recent Democratic convention of Cook County, we publish herewith a life-like portrait of Mr. Philip Stein, who received the unanimous nomination for Superior Court judge. Mr. Stein is well known in our city as an able jurist, and enjoys withal a host of friends. He was born in Rhenish Prussia, near Essen, the seat of Krupp's celebrated cannon factory, in 1844. He began his studies in school when only four years old. At the age of ten he came over to the United States with his parents, who settled on a farm in Wisconsin, three miles from the now well-known watering place of Waukesha. From 1854 to 1859 young Stein went to school during the Winter and worked on the farm during the Summer. He attended the high school in Milwaukee from 1859 to 1861. Mr. Stein entered the state university of Wisconsin in 1861 and took a full classical course. He made his mark as a student, and was graduated as the valedictorian of his class in June, 1865. Then Mr. Stein went to Europe and spent two years at the universities of Heidelberg, Bonn and

MPA (ILL.) Proj. 30275

The Occident, September 16, 1892.

Berlin, where he devoted himself to the study of the civil law, philosophy and history. Returning to America in 1867, Mr. Stein studied law in Milwaukee for two years, and was admitted to the practice of the law, late in 1868. Immediately afterward he settled in Chicago, where he has been engaged in practice ever since. During the great fire of 1871 Mr. Stein's place of business was burned and he lost all. Mr. Stein has always taken an active interest in German societies, and in July, 1872, he delivered the address at the laying of the corner stone of the present building of the Chicago Turngemeinde, 256 N. Clark street. Since then he has served two successive terms as speaker, or president, of the Turngemeinde. A few years after the fire, he also served a term as vice-president of the Germania Maennerchor. Mr. Stein was married in 1875. By a coincidence, the maiden name of Mrs. Philip Stein was Emma Stein. The fruits of this marriage are five pretty daughters, the eldest being thirteen years of age. The children speak both English and German. The only time Mr. Stein has participated in active politics was in the earlier stages of the movement in 1873 which resulted in the formation of the People's Party of Chicago and the nomination and election of Mayor Colvin. In 1887 he became a member of the firm

The Occident, September 16, 1892.

of Kraus, Mayer and Stein, which was joined last March by Judge Moran, late of the Appellate court, since then the firm has been Moran, Kraus, Mayer and Stein. His partner, Adolf Kraus, the representative Bohemian, is an uncle of Mr. Stein's wife. As a practitioner, Mr. Stein has not confined himself to office practice nor to any special branch of the law. He tried the first case that was tried in a court of record in this county, after the fire. This was in the old high school on W. Monroe street, before Judge Gary, now of the Appellate court. Sidney Smith was on the other side. Mr. Stein conducted the mandamus proceedings in the Pulver insurance litigation, it will be remembered, the object of which was to compel Judge Hawes to sign a bill of exceptions. Mr. Stein was successful in this case. He also took part in the famous Lindauer litigation and the prohibition proceedings before Judge Tuley, and in the Pacific Railroad and Union Stockyards litigation. While Mr. Stein has taken an active interest in politics for several years, he has never held office. He is prominent in many Hebrew secret societies. A morning paper announced editorially, recently, the following: Mr. Stein is a lawyer of ripe experience and rare learning. Even a party adversary, the Inter Ocean admits as much, saying that he is a very learned lawyer and a man who has attained distinction at the bar; he laid a foundation for success, in thorough training.

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of July 3, 1892. p.333.

Samuel Shoeneman died June 26th. The deceased was born in Hainsfurth, Bavaria in 1837. At the age of 25 he came to Chicago. In 1875 he was in partnership with his brother, Benjamin, in the oleomargarine business. Mr. Shoeneman was also interested in the manufacture of soap and in the packing and exporting of meat. He had been a member of the Board of Trade for thirty years. In recent years he was president of the Challenge Machinery.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 28, 1892. p. 335.

[JOSEPH FRANK DEAD]

Joseph Frank, one of the most widely known and respected business men of Chicago, died Thursday, after three days' sickness. Mr. Frank was born in Affhausen, Wurtemberg, June 30, 1838. He came to Chicago when about 14 years old. After the death of his father, the boy took charge of the family. Engaging in the Dry-goods business, he was successful and amassed a considerable fortune. The panic of 1857 left him bankrupt. He compromised with his creditors and in 1865 paid compound interest. Again in 1871 he met with disaster. The great fire of that year swept away his possessions. He then embarked in the cattle business and was successful from the start. After recovering part of his lost fortune, he went to all his former creditors, and, though not legally obligated, he paid them in full, with accrued interest, for every dollar, a fact in which he took great pride.

Apart from his business life, Mr. Frank was eminent in all that contributes to make a good parent and citizen. He was charitable to the poor, and through

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of May 28, 1892. p. 333.

his energies, to a large extent, is due the Michael Reese Hospital. He was a nephew of Michael Reese. Mr. Frank was a member of the Standard and Union League Clubs. Up to the time of his death, he was secretary and treasurer of the Ogallala Cattle Company. During the recent trouble in Wyoming, he was in Cheyenne and gave to the press the most lucid account of the situation from the cattle growers' standpoint, that has, up to the present, been published.

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The Reform Advocate, wk. of April 16, 1892. p. 212.

[GODFREY SNYDACKER DEAD]

Godfrey Snyderacker died suddenly on Tuesday night of heart failure, at his residence, 2522 Michigan Ave. He was born 66 years ago in Westphalia, Germany, where he received an excellent education in the national schools. After graduating, he followed the profession of a teacher for a time and filled an important position in a leading German institute of learning.

In 1853, he emigrated to New York, and after a residence there for a few months, he came to Chicago. For three years he was preacher of the Kehilath Anshai Moarab Congregation of the Men of the West, and also taught the day school in connection with the Congregation. When the Sinai Congregation was formed in 1858, Mr. Snyderacker became a member, and, on several occasions, has been its presiding officer.

He was one of the business pioneers of Chicago, having established a banking and real-estate business in this city as early as 1858. The firm's name.

The Reform Advocate, wk. of April 16, 1892. p. 212.

was first known as Eisendrath and Co., and it was composed of Nathan Eisendrath, Conrad L. Niehoff, and Godfrey Snydacker. In 1861 his partners retired, and Mr. Snydacker and his brother, Moses Snydacker carried on the business under the firm's name of Snydacker and Co.

He was a member of the Hebrew Relief Association for twenty-five years, and for many years was a member of the executive committee. Mr. Snydacker was also German Consul in Chicago for several years subsequent to 1858.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Feb. 20, 1892. p. 58.

[BENJAMIN SHOENMAN DEAD]

Benjamin Shoenman died Feb. 14th, age 66 years. The deceased was born in Hainsfurth, Germany, and came to this country over forty years ago. For over thirty-five years he was a resident of this city, and was actively engaged in business until a few years ago, when he retired. He was one of Sinai Congregation's founders, and was its first president.

The Reform Advocate, wk. of Feb. 6, 1892. p. 447.

[BIOGRAPHY OF RABBI LIEBMANN ADLER]

Rabbi Liebmann Adler was born in 1812 at Staat-Lengefeld, Saxe-Weimar, Germany. He came to America in 1854 and was called to the Beth-El Congregation at Detroit. He remained there until 1861 and built up the congregation until it was one of the most influential in the United States in those days.

From Detroit, he came to Chicago in 1861, in response to a call from Kehilath Anshe Ma'ariv as reader, teacher and preacher. From 1861 to 1883, Rabbi Adler worked zealously and tirelessly for his faith. In the latter year, because of his advanced age, and his long and active services in the interest of Judaism, his congregation retired and pensioned him.

His interest in the secularized public schools lasted until his death. His zeal in behalf of the maintenance of the Union, manifested itself during the late Civil War in pulpit utterances and by contributions to the columns of the secular and denominational journals.

The Reform Advocate, wk. of Feb. 6, 1892. pp 455-456.

[DR. LIEBMANN ADLER'S FUNERAL]

In accordance with the wish expressed in a letter written shortly before his death, the funeral services, in honor of the highly revered and beloved teacher, Dr. Liebmann Adler, were conducted in a simple and unostentatious manner. At the grave, Dr. Moses read the prayers and Dr. Felsenthal recited the Kaddish.

The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Jan. 2, 1892.pp. 356-357.

[BIOGRAPHY OF DR. BERNHARD FELSENTHAL]

Dr. Bernhard Felsenthal was born on Januray 2, 1822, at Munchweiler, in the Rheinpfalz, Germany.

In 1854 he came to America and his first charge as a minister was a small Jewish congregation at Madison, Indiana. Three years after his arrival in Chicago, in 1861, he became minister of Sinai congregation. When, in 1864, the Jews of the west side formed Zion Congregation, Dr. Felsenthal received and accepted a call from them. At first, the congregation comprised but 50 families. It has now increased to 150. Dr. Felsenthal was minister in charge of Zion C_ongregation from the time it was founded in 1864 until 1887, when he was elected rabbi emeritus and retired from active labor.

In 1866 at its annual meeting, the University of Chicago conferred on Dr. Felsenthal the title of Doctor of Philosophy. Dr. Felsenthal has published a great number of pamphlets, many of which have met with considerable success.

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of Jan. 2, 1892. pp. 356-357.

Among the most important are "Ueber Juedische Reform" (1858), "Kritik des Missionswesens" (1868), a criticism of the Christian endeavors to convert the Jews and "Juedisches Schulwesen in America." He also published a Hebrew Grammar (1868) and Reader. He has been a frequent contributor to several periodicals, and his articles have attracted much attention.

Not only is he held in the highest esteem by the members of his own congregation but by all the Jews of this city and country.

The directors of Zion Congregation have issued invitations for the celebration of the 70th birthday of Dr. Felsenthal, to be held at Zion Temple today, January 2nd. Several addresses will be delivered and in the evening there will be a banquet in the vestry of the Temple.

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YPA QLL PRO 502/5

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, September 2, 1891.

DR. MICH. MANNHEIMER DIED.

One of the best-known German physicians of this city, Dr. M. Mannheimer, died suddenly the day before yesterday at the Auditorium Hotel. About a year ago he went with his family to Europe to improve his health in the old country, as he was suffering from a disease of the brain. His hopes for improving his health, however, were shattered completely, and he recently returned to Chicago.

Dr. Mannheimer was born in Bavaria forty-six years ago. He studied medicine at Munich, Erlangen, and Vienna, and came to Chicago in 1864. Soon after he established himself in the old Tribune building, across the street from the Sherman Hotel, he was appointed Assistant Health Commissioner. Since 1865 he was a member of the staff of physicians at the Alexian Hospital, and in a similar position he was active at the Michael Reese Hospital. About a year ago his strenuous professional activities began to react unfavorably upon his health.

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The Reform Advocate, wk. of July 17, 1891. p. 570.

Dr. F. Ziegfeld is in Germany, on a mission connected with the music of the World's Fair.

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of July 10, 1891. p. 349.

An invitation has been extended to Dr. A.R. Levy of this city to participate in the dedication of the Beth Israel Temple, at San Francisco, Cal.

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The Reform Advocate, Wk. of April 10, 1891. p. 129.

[NEW WORLD'S FAIR DIRECTORS]

Among the New World's Fair Directors is Mr. A.M. Rothschild, of Rothschild Bros. Mr. A. Nathan and Mr. Charles Schwab will retain their positions on the Board of Directors.

The annual entertainment ball, last Saturday night, of the Cremieux Literary Society, drew an overflow crowd at the North Side Turner Hall. The affair was a decided success. The Cremieux was organized in 1886, has thirty-three members, and its semi-monthly meetings are of a high order. The society is one of the most successful in the city.

The Occident, February 14, 1890.

A VALUABLE ACQUISITION TO OUR JEWISH POPULATION.

It is rumored that Mr. Albert Fishel who for the past twenty five years has been an honored citizen of Pittsfield, Illinois, is about to cast his future lot with Chicago and bring his family to permanently live here. Mr. Fishel is general manager of the U. S. Credit System Company, and has his office in the Insurance Exchange Building. Very few are better and more favorably known in Central Illinois than Albert Fishel and certainly no man enjoyed the good will and esteem of the community in which he lived to a greater extent than Mr. Fishel.

He has been County Commissioner, President of the Board of Education, City Treasurer, of Pittsfield, and President of the Pittsfield Library. In the midst of all this work, he has not been idle in the cause of Judaism and humanity. Mr. Fishel was the founder of the Pittsfield Hebrew Sunday School; and acted in the capacity of superintendent of same, teaching the young the beauty of Judaism.

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The Occident, February 14, 1890.

He had the pleasure of personally officiating at three different confirmations and his confirmants are now teachers in the Sunday School, there being a weekly attendance of more than twenty children.

PROJ. 30215

The Occident, June 7, 1889.

THE LATE JOSEPH POLLAK.

The demise of our esteemed friend Joseph Pollak, has touched us deeply. A void has been created in Keilath Anshe Mayriv, where Mr. Pollak was a faithful member and secretary thereof for a number of years.

On the 29th of May, he succumbed. Mr. Pollak, has been prominently foremost in all our benevolent movements ever since his arrival in Chicago, in 1846. And was enterprising as he was genial, having erected the first brick building on State Street, and although, he lost all in the great fire of 1870, he nevertheless liquidated all his debts in full.

Joseph Pollak, was also a prominent politician in his day. President Lincoln, appointed him assistant postmaster. In 1872, he was elected clerk of Cook County. Subsequently, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace, which appointment he relinquished some years since. He was active, and indefatigable member of the United Hebrew Relief Association.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Occident, March 8, 1889.

MAX A. MEYER.

Saturday, March 2, the late Max A. Meyer, passed away after a brief illness. For the last thirty years, Mr. Meyer, had been prominently identified with the commercial growth of Chicago. He was born in Bavaria in 1835, and for several years was engaged in the dry goods business in Paris.

He came to Chicago in 1856, and in 1859, became bookkeeper for the house of Rosenfeldt, and Rosenberg, a dry goods house then on Lake Street. He opened a retail dry goods store at the corner of W. Randolph and Clinton Streets in 1859.

In 1860, he formed a copartnership of Wineman, Frank and Meyer, wholesale dry goods, at 179 Lake Street. In 1863, the firm became Lintheim, Frank, and Meyer, and continued till 1866, when Mr. Meyer withdrew to form the Frank, and Meyer wholesale clothing house on Lake Street.

The Occident, March 8, 1889

The wholesale clothing house of Sinon, Meyer, Strauss and Company, was formed in 1871, with which Mr. Meyer continued till 1885, when he sold out to the company of Selz, Schwab and Company, wholesale boots and shoes, 192 Franklin Street.

He was a member of this firm at the time of his death. The deceased was a charter, and prominent member of the Union League Club, and was a member of the Committee of Political Action, during the last year.

AMERICAN (177.) PROJ. 302719

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The Occident, September 28, 1888.

MR. CHARLES KOZMINSHI.

The vacancy which has for some time past existed in the Board of Education by the absence of Mr. Jno. M. Clark, now in Europe, has been tendered by Mayor Roche to Mr. Charles Kozminshi, one of our prominent citizens doing business at 166 Washington Street, as Steamship Agent and Banker, and has resided in Chicago since 1855.

(ALL) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

The Occident, June 29, 1888.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The term of Mr. Adolph Moses having expired, Mayor Roche sent to the Common Council the name of Dr. E.G. Hirsch, Rabbi of Sinai Congregation, as a member of the Chicago Public Library and was unanimously ratified by that body Monday evening last.

2011 PROJ. 30215

The Occident, Feb. 26, 1888.

Mr. Leon Mandel, the New York member of our Chicago firm, Mandel Brothers, invited a dozen or so of the well-known members of our Jewish community, to meet him on Washington's birthday, at 3 P.M., in the library-room of the Standard Club. At the stated time and place, he offered as a gift from himself to our Jewish community, the sum of twenty-thousand dollars, for the purpose of establishing an industrial school building for Jewish girls, or Jewish boys and girls, as should be seen fit, annexing as the only condition that our Jewish public should work out a plan whereby the maintenance of the institution should be permanently secured. As one of the special reasons for appropriating this sum for a Chicago charity, it is stated that it is in Chicago mainly where Mr. Mandel has made his money.

IV
IFI B 1

JEWISH

Occident, Oct. 14, 1887.

A NATIONAL WATER WAY

An important convention was inaugurated last Tuesday at Peoria, Illinois, at which nearly six hundred delegates from all states in the Union were represented. We note that Mr. Adolf Loeb, the insurance underwriter, 170 La Salle Street, and Mr. A. Gottlieb, the architect, were delegates from Chicago.....We doubt not that Congress will be successfully urged to provide means for constructing this great high water way. The people and country demand it.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

IV
I A l a

JEWISH

The Occident, August 6, 1886.

Mr. Jacob Newman, who was recently chosen a director of the University of Chicago has secured nearly \$1,000 in subscriptions for that institution thus far. We trust that our affluent Jewish citizens will help to "chip" in a little more and place themselves on record for aiding a grand public house of learning.

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

IV

JEWISH

The Occident, September 28, 1883.

We bring the gratifying intelligence that Mr. Adolph Kraus of Kraus and Mayer Attorneys, at Law, has been chosen as chairman of the Chicago School Board. This is the first instance that a co-religionist has ever held this honored position in Chicago.

IV

JEWISH

Sinai Congregation, Executive Board, Minutes, August 30, 1881.

Applications for membership were presented and on motion received and acted upon as follows:

| | | |
|----|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | That of J. Hoefeld | Elected unanimously. |
| 2. | " " Joseph Spiegel | " " |
| 3. | " " George Einstein | " " |
| 4. | " " Jos. Freudenthal | " " |
| 5. | " " Joseph E. Frank | " " |
| 6. | " " B. Kuppenheimer | " " |

IV
III C

JEWISH

Sinai Congregation, Executive Board, Minutes, August 10, 1880.

The letter of acceptance of Dr. E. G. Hirsch (as minister of Sinai Congregation) was read and received. A subsequent letter of the Doctor's was also read and received and on motion, the president (G. Snyder) was authorized to make all necessary preparations for the reception of our minister and to provide him with suitable quarters.

IV
III C

JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Jewish Advance, August 6, 1880.

Rev. Dr. E. G. Hirsch of Louisville , Ky., has accepted the call to the vacant pulpit of the Sinai Temple of this city. He expressed the hope to assume his duties in this new field of labor by October, next.

IV

II B 2 d (3)

III C

JEWISH

THE OCCIDENT, July 9, 1880

Biography of Bernhard Felsenthal, Ph. D.

Dr. Felsenthal, for many years minister of Zion Congregation of Chicago, was born January 2, 1832, in Munchweiler B avaria, and is the son of Simon Felsenthal, an agriculturist of that place. He gained his preliminary education in the schools of his native town, and afterwards in his fourteenth year went to Kaiserslautern where he pursued his studies in the college forthree years. At the expiration of this period he prepared to Munchweiler where he passed two years in completing his education, under the rare advantages afforded by its renowned university. After graduating here he became minister of a Hebrew congregation at Steinbach in Bavaria.

Having brothers in America, he was led in 1854 to visit the United States. After passing a short time with a brother residing in Louisville, Ky., he became during the same year the minister in Madison, Indiana.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30725

IV

II B 2 d (3)

III C

JEWISH

THE OCCIDENT, July 9, 1880

In May 1858, he removed to Chicago, where he has since remained and where he has won a high reputation for his ability and learning. A short time after his arrival in Chicago, the Sinai Congregation was formed and he was chosen as its minister and officiated six years therein.

In 1864 the Zion Congregation was called into life and the Rev. gentleman was called to preside in the pulpit of that congregation which position he has for the past sixteen years successively filled.

In 1868, he published, "A Practical Grammar of Hebrew Language." He has also printed at various times several pamphlets in German. Among these may be mentioned "Yudisches Schulwesen In America," or "The Proper Construction of Jewish Sabbath Schools," and "Critick Des Christlichen Missionswesens," a criticism on Christian Missionary efforts, also a pamphlet on the "Reforms Desirable in Judaism."

In 1872, he was invited to deliver a lecture in English at Standard Hall, before a public audience on the "Wandering Jew," which was subsequently published in pamphlet form. Aside from these works the Reverend Gentleman

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3071

IV

II B 2 d (3)

III C

JEWISH

THE OCCIDENT, July 9, 1880

has delivered many important discourses and lectures before our leading Lodges and Societies, chief among which the one relating the "Origin of Judaism and its Epochs," "Uber den Ursprung des Judenthums and die Epochen desselben" read before Romah Lodge by him Jan. 16, 1867. No better dissertation on this subject has yet been adduced. This paper was widely disseminated by the Chicago Sanntags Zeitung in an extra edition.

Prior to the above, appeared his Kol-Koreh Bamidbar, (a voice from the desert of Egypt) which touched on the then (1859-60) questions of reforms in rituals. This pamphlet is exceedingly exhaustive and marked Rev. Felsenthal's conservative conceptions of true reform in that sphere. The most important of his writings relating to the question of Proselytism in Judaism, was published by E. Rubovits entitled, "Zur Proselytenfrage in Judenthum", in 1878. Occident gave this pamphlet at its appearance a thorough review. The research and philosophy respecting this all important topic is not only exhaustive but marks the writer as a bold fearless and consistent logician.

IV
II B 2 d (3)
III C

JEWISH

THE OCCIDENT, July 9, 1880

He alone of all American Rabbis has elucidated this question from a true Jewish standpoint. Hot and fierce was the journalistic contention between Dr. K. Kohler, then of Sinai Temple and Dr. Felsenthal which was waged in the Staats Zeitung of this city, but not one iota has the writer abated from his position in the premises.

Aside from these valuable works, Dr. Felsenthal has and is now contributing to Hebrew literature valuable and highly interesting dissertations on leading topics. His letters to the Zeitgeist of Milwaukee and other periodicals, of a special value, treat of live questions that have agitated the Jewish status at this time. He was married in 1862 to Henrietta Blumenfeld of Chicago.

APPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

IV

JEWISH

Sinai Congregation, Executive Board, Minutes, Nov. 25, 1879.

A communication of Rev. Hirsch of Louisville Ky., declining to preach a sermon in memory of the lamented Dr. Einhorn before this congregation, was also received and placed on file.

WPA (LL) PRO 30275

IV
I B 4

JEWISH

Sinai Congregation, Executive Board, Minutes, Nov. 6, 1879.

Announcement was made of the death of Rev. David Einhorn of Beth-El Congregation of New York, which said occurrence took place on Sunday November 2, and on motion it was unanimously resolved that services in memory of the departed be held on Sunday 16, inst., in the Temple and that Rev. Felsenthal, and Rev. Adler of this city, and Dr. E. G. Hirsch of Louisville be invited to conduct the same.

It was further resolved that the pulpit and background of the same be draped for thirty days, also that our sister congregation in this city be invited to attend the services.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30215

IV

JEWISH

Sinai Congregation, Executive Board, Minutes, June 18, 1879.

The president (M. Selz) explained the object of the call to be the consideration of the resignation of the Rev. Kohler offered in his communication of the 6th and to take effect on the 30th of August.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30215

IV

JEWISH

MPH (111) 30715

Sinai Congregation, Executive Board, Minutes, June 3, 1879.

A committee of three including the chairman, was ordered to confer with the Rev. Kohler in reference to his rumored resignation.

IV
II A 2

The Chicago Tribune, Oct. 23, 1878, 8:3.

JEWISH

HENRY GREENEBAUM

The Greenebaum trial was resumed before Justice D'Wolf yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The testimony for the defense was begun: Abraham Wise was the first witness called. He was Cashier of the German Savings Bank.

Col. Juessen interrupted proceedings here by asking the witness be sworn according to the Jewish fashion. Considerable discussion arose upon the subject, which was finally settled by the witness stating that he knew of no oath more binding than that "by the everliving God," and he was allowed to proceed.

The trial was adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

I V
II B 1 e

JEWISH

The Jewish Advance, June 21, 1873

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Rev. Dr. K. Kohler of this city has published a new material translation of The Song of Songs, in German.

The scholar will find in every footnote a remark speaking volumes on the capacity and scholarly research of the author..... The author being a personal and highly esteemed friend of ours, it would be impossible for us to give an impartial criticism of his work.

IV
III C
II A 2

JEWISH

The Jewish Advance, June 14, 1878

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

On Sunday, June 2, a monument was set on the grave of Jacob Pieser, the well-known member of the Chamber of Commerce, who died in this City a year ago. There was a good attendance of the members of the B'nai Sholon Congregation.

IV
I F 6

The Chicago Tribune, April 7, 1877, 8:3.

JEWISH

HENRY GREENEBAUM

A Tribune reporter yesterday morning called upon Mr. Henry Greenebaum at his bank on Fifth Avenue to get from him an explanation of the apparent deficiency shown in the expert's report, made from the books of the West Park Commission, and published in yesterday's Tribune.

Said the reporter: "I want you Mr. Greenebaum, to give me a brief explanation of the reports published in this morning's Tribune."

"My dear sir," responded the gentleman, "I am glad you came; but, really, there is nothing to explain, or even worth noticing. However, in justice to myself, I will say that my accounts are correct in every particular."

The Chicago Times, Sunday, Jan. 17, 1875, 1:3.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF RABBI BERNHARD FELSENTHAL, PH. D.

Among the scholars who occupy Chicago pulpits, Rev. Bernhard Felsenthal, the subject of this sketch, stands almost pre-eminent and he has the proud satisfaction of knowing that his talents are thoroughly appreciated, not only by the educated and liberal minds of his own faith, but by all classes whose appreciation is not obscured by sectarian prejudices.

Mr. Felsenthal was born January 2, 1822, in Muenchweiler, in the Palatinate. Having absorbed all that the schools of his native place could offer, he repaired at an early age to Kaiserslautern. After finishing a preliminary academic course, he sought that famous place of learning, Munich. There he continued his path to knowledge, receiving instruction from the best master, and enjoying the fellowship of many of the best youths of the country.

The fact of his Jewish descent debarred him from giving his service to the state, as Bernhard's father intended he should. At the age of twenty, having concluded his studies, and desiring no longer to be a burden upon his father, he struck out in an independent way, and sought a position as teacher, and was not long in securing one.

The Chicago Times, Sunday, Jan. 17, 1876, 1:3.

While thus engaged in a quiet German village, he continued to pursue his studies. He devoted his especial attention to Oriental languages and literature. Having made himself a thorough master of Hebrew he passed down the philological mine to the bed-rock of Sanscrit, and explored the mysteries of knowledge therein revealed. Always a laborious student, his exclusion from an active life made him a thorough bookworm, but did not affect the clearness of his intellect or independence of character.

In the summer of 1854 Dr. Felsenthal left his Fatherland for the United States. Having friends near of kin in Indiana, he directed his steps to the Hoosier state, but there was nothing among the Hoopoleites to attract or call in demand such a man as the doctor, and in 1858 he came to Chicago, an entire stranger. Here he soon found employment in the bank of the Greenebaum brothers. The work was not altogether congenial to one of a studious turn of mind, but necessity is a hard teacher and kept him at it for three years. His leisure hours, especially in the evening, were still devoted to study, and while there was no demand for his lore, he still continued to store it away, as it might be handy to have in the head some day.

Meanwhile his erudition had become recognized among his brethren of the old faith.

The Chicago Times, Sunday, Jan. 17, 1876, 1:3.

Soon after his arrival in Chicago, a number of liberal Israelites had formed a society under the name of Jewish Reform Association, its object being indicated by name. Of this society Dr. Felsenthal was chosen secretary, and, although of a retiring disposition, he soon became the recognized leader and the inspiring soul of the organization. This organization was the means of exercising a most potent influence for liberal Judaism throughout the entire northwest.

In 1859 the doctor published a work under the title "Regarding Jewish Reform." The work was most favorably received, both by the Jewish masses and by many of its most advanced thinkers and severest critics. They all united in paying to the modest and the obscure author high encomiums for soundness of views, profound research, and an earnest spirit underlying and pervading the entire work.

The organization of the Reform Association, together with the labors of the doctor, soon gave liberal Judaism a strong foothold in the western metropolis, and in due time, a Reform Synagogue rose on Monroe Street, between Clark and La Salle, of which Dr. Felsenthal was chosen rabbi. The organization was known as Sinai. Subsequently the congregation moved to the old Plymouth Congregational church, corner of Van Buren Street and Third Avenue.

The Chicago Times, Sunday, Jan. 17, 1876, 1:3.

The official connection of the doctor with this society continued three years, when he received and accepted a call from Zion church, then located on Desplaines, near Washington Street. He is at the head of this congregation, but the "temple" has been removed to the corner of Jackson and Sangamon streets.

Among his published works is one on the Jewish school system in America, and an admirable Hebrew grammar, acknowledged by scholars to stand among the best works of its kind.

The abilities and erudition of Dr. Felsenthal have been honorably recognized by various societies and institutions. The historical society of this city, in 1863, elected him a corresponding member, and the Chicago University has given him the "Philosophical Doctor," an honor never before bestowed on a Hebrew divine by an American college.

IV

JEWISH

Sinai Congregation, Board of Directors Minutes, February 26, 1872.

Special meeting of the board....., for the purpose of electing Jacob Weil as a member of the congregation. Upon motion, J. Weil was elected a member of our congregation.

MPA (117-1) PROJ. 30275

IV.

JEWISH

Sinai Congregation, Board of Directors Minutes, Nov. 19, 1871.

A quorum being present, a motion was made to suspend the rules in order to accept the petition of Leon Mandel for membership. Carried.....Leon Mandel was then elected member of the Chicago Sinai Congregation.

WPA (UIC) PROJ. 30275

IV

JEWISH

The Chicago Times, Oct. 24, 1871.

NO NONSENSE

The talk about Mr. Henry Greenebaum as Mayor of Chicago is ridiculous. If it were not probably intended merely as a joke, apropos of the conflagration, it would be abominable. It is not necessary to point out the utter impropriety of suggesting any such unfit person as Mr. H. Greenebaum for an office which, in this emergency, demands the highest order of abilities, the most comprehensive understanding, and the most unquestionable purity and integrity.

Sinai Congregation, Board of Directors Minutes, October 22, 1871.

The following resolution was offered.....(and) was unanimously carried. Whereas our worthy President Mr. G. Eliel has been a great sufferer in the late conflagration, the raging flames having visited his house, store and factory, and whereas Mr. G. Eliel is endeared to us for his great devotion to the congregation, and we have learned him to be a kind-hearted and whole-souled man, therefore be it:

Resolved: That the Board of Directors deeply regrets the misfortune which has befallen their president and hereby express their heartfelt sympathy for him and his family.....

NPA (ILL.) PROC. 100-100000

Sinai Congregation, Board of Directors Minutes, October 22, 1871.

Rev. Dr. Kohler from Detroit, desires to know whether or not he should come here the beginning of November to enter upon his duties as minister of the congregation.

It was then moved and carried unanimously that a telegram should be sent at once to the Doctor, that it was the wish of all the members of the Board of Directors that he should enter upon his official duties with the Sinai Congregation on the first of November, next.

Moved and carried that a committee be appointed to procure a place of worship by the first of November.

IV.
III C

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, Pp. 294—295

Dr. Tobias Schaufarber was called to the pulpit of the K.A.M. Congregation in January 1901. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, December 20, 1863. In 1886 he received his rabbinical degree from the Hebrew Union College.

IV

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JEWISH

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The History of the Jews of Chicago, Page 151.
(Edited by Hyman L. Meites)

Bernard Horwich was born in Ponieman, Suwalk, Russia, May 10, 1863, where he lived with his parents until he was 13 years old. After working in Koenigsberg, East Prussia, for two years, he went into business for himself, as a grain broker.

At the age of 17, he came to the United States, and made his way to Chicago. Here, he rose from his first humble occupation, that of selling stationery on the streets, to the presidency of two banks and of important commercial enterprises, and a position of trust and honor in the community.

IV

II D 1

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III G

II A 2

I F 4

-2-

JEWISH

The History of the Jews of Chicago, Page 151.
(Edited by Hyman L. Meites)

He started to work for the improvement of his co-religionists on the West Side, and in practically every movement toward that end his name is to be found among the organizers and officers.

The Hebrew Literary Society, the Order B'rith Abraham, the Jewish parade during the World's Fair, the Kishsneff Relief Committee of Chicago, the Ezrath N'Odchim (for relief of Russian refugees), and the Chicago Hebrew Institute, have all known his aid in some leading capacity, as organizer, president, or as an official.

IV

II D 1

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-3-

JEWISH

The History of the Jews of Chicago, Page 151.
(Edited by Hyman L. Meites)

One of his earliest pieces of work was the formation of the Chicago Zion Society, the first Zionist organization in the United States. Later, together with Leon Zolotkoff, he founded the Order Knights of Zion, of which Horwich was the first grand-master. He was elected several times to the International Zionist Congress, and has served in numerous executive positions. In raising money for Zionist purposes, as well as in giving of his own, he stands preeminent.

IV

II D 1

II D 10

III G

II A 2

I F 4

-4-

JEWISH

WPA (ALL) FILE 3028

The History of the Jews of Chicago, page 151.
(Edited by Hyman L. Meites)

His supervision of the sale of 20,000 shares in the Jewish Colonial Bank, at \$5 a share, his activities in the "Bread for Palestine" campaign during the World War, and his chairmanship of the local People's Relief Committee for War Sufferers, which raised \$2,000,000, are a few instances of the many occasions on which he has demonstrated his qualities of leadership.

In 1919, he went to Europe as one of a commission of three, sent by the Joint Distribution Committee, which in its five months' stay, distributed two shiploads of food and millions of dollars to the war victims of Poland and Lithuania. In personal donations, Horwich has long set a mark, being one of the earliest on the West Side to give on a large scale and thus influencing others to follow his example.

IV

II D 1

II D 10

III G

II A 2

I F 4

-5-

JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The History of the Jews of Chicago, Page 151.
(Edited by Hyman L. Meites)

What was undoubtedly his greatest single achievement was the Federated Jewish Charities, to the firm establishment of which he devoted two years' exclusive effort. He has been a member of the American Jewish Committee since its inception, and has held various public positions, among them, election commissioner of Cook County.

This position, to which he was appointed by the late Judge Souilly in 1915, had never been held by a Jew before. Besides being president of the Public and Superior State Banks, on several occasions he has been called upon to safeguard the depositors of other institutions, when these were threatened. The Ashland, Twelfth and Sixteenth Street Banks, are two cases in point, in which he devoted months of labor, gratis, and saved thousands for the depositors.

IV
III C
V A 1

JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 21, p. 290

Morris D. Leopold was the first president of the K.A.M. Congregation. He was 26 years at the time he was elected president of the K.A.M. He was born in Laubenheim, Wurtemberg, April 10, 1821, and came to America in 1839. In 1845 he came to Chicago.

History of the Jews of Chicago, Edited by Hyman L. Meites
Page 37-38.

JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF ILLINOIS.

Philip Newburgh was born in Sulzberg, Bavaria, February 6, 1813. He came to the United States in 1837. In 1841, he came to Chicago with his family, where his daughter Pauline was born. She appears to have been the first Jewish child born in Chicago.

Louis Newburgh, who was born in Pennsylvania two years prior to the family's arrival here, was the first to become Bar Mitzvah in Chicago in 1851.

A third child, Henry, born in 1846 is from all accounts the first Jewish male child born in Chicago.

V. MISCELLANEOUS
CHARACTERISTICS

A. Foreign Origins

1. Geographical

V A 1
III C
I B 4
V B

JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 36275

Forward, August 20, 1921.

Congregation Anshe Pavelotch announces to all its countrymen and to all Jews of Chicago, that we are erecting a door to our cemetery, Sunday, August 21st, 12 noon.

If you wish to purchase a lot or a single grave, apply to our superintendent, Ephraim Shopin.

V A 1
V B

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, August 14, 1921.

The Logishin Verein.

Announces to all its members and countrymen that on Tisha B'ab, the society will raise a sign on its cemetery.

You are requested to attend.

V A 1
II D 10

JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Forward June 7, 1921

The representatives of the Lithuanian-Latvia-Vereins will convene in the Labor Lyceum, Thursday to determine what the vereins of Chicago will do to help the Orphans in Latvia. The national executive opened a large campaign for this purpose.

V A 1
I B 4

JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 31275

Forward, January 28, 1921.

Surprising News in Anshe Sholom Synagogue, Ashland Blvd. and Polk St.

All countrymen of Mariampol and Calvary are invited to come this Saturday to the Anshe Sholom Synagogue, where the Bar Mitzwah (Confirmation) of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Levy's son, Samuel Isaac, will take place.

In honor of this happy event the beloved young singer and Cantor, David T. Cohen will lead prayers this Friday evening and Saturday morning.

V A 1
II D 10

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, January 26, 1921.

Early in February, a ship with a cargo of food and clothing leaves for Russia and Ukrainia.

Dr. Dribrovsky's office has received the following names: Skvir Relief \$1,500, Bausillob Relief, \$1,500, Povolotch, \$1,000, Hovno, \$1,000, Naroditch Relief, \$1,000. The following names have already been sent - Kiev, \$1,000, Mollin, \$1,000, Uman, \$2,300, Starodna, \$1,500 Mohiliev-Sharagrud \$1,000, Avruth, \$600, and Yelisavetrograd, \$300.

Ukrainian Relief Alliance of the West.

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II B 1 c (3)

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30270

Forward, December 18, 1920.

The countrymen of Yekatrinoslav branch, to celebrate the twelfth annual jubilee in the Peoples House at 2733 Hirsh Blvd. The jubilee committee have arranged the best forces to amuse the attendance. The speakers will speak about the activities of the branch from all angles of the labor movement. Famous celebrities will participate in the program to entertain the members and friends.

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II D 10

JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Forward, December 10, 1920.

Mr. L. Cohen, delegate of the Bialistok Verein, has exchanged the money at 435 marks on the dollar.

The present delegate, Mr. Rapholsky, noted relief administrator, will shortly depart for Bialistok. He is now visiting Chicago for a few days. Affidavits and money, which you wish to send to relatives, are accepted every evening, in the offices of the American Carpet Cleaning, 2630 Chicago Ave. The delegate will act personally with the committee.

S. Caplan, Sec'y of the Bialistok Relief.

V A 1
III C
I B 4

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 304/9

Forward, December 10, 1920.

Good tidings to all countrymen of Mazir and environs.

We announce that the women of our synagogue Agudath Achim Anshe Mozir, 1612 So. Hamlin Ave. have donated a Scroll of the law (Sefer Torah) to our congregation.

We will meet at Maltz Hall, 3512 W. 16th st., Dec. 12th at 11:00 a.m. for a reception.

Forward, December 8, 1920.

All Countrymen of Lodz.

The temporary committee of "The Lodz Club" and of the environs of Lodz, announce that a group of countrymen from those regions, belonging to all classes and professions are organizing a Lodz Club in Chicago.

They aim to create an alliance for sociological and cultural purposes, by forming a club with a readers hall, by arranging lectures, plays, social-centers and etc. At the same time it will also give the immigrants an opportunity to come in closer contact with their countrymen, who will help solve their problems and find employment for them in order to get them established.

A meeting will be called Sunday, Dec. 12th, at 2:30, in the home of Mrs. Cora, to deal with the above plans.

V A 1
II D 10

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, November 21, 1920.

Attention - Countrymen of Dvinsk.

Dear Friends: We call your attention to the fact that we are not responsible for those who are advertising themselves as taking money direct to Dvinsk.

We, the Divinsk Relief, will soon send our own delegate to Dvinsk, who will distribute the relief monies and also the private money sent to friends.

V A 1
II D 10

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, November 21, 1920.

Zaskkov, Zokivatov, and Pratigor Countrymen!

Our delegate, Zalik Nerlinska, is leaving within two weeks from New York to Rumania, for the purpose of assisting our unfortunate families, who are naked, starving, and helpless.

Whoever is interested in sending messages or letters to his relatives in Rumania is requested to attend the special meeting being held today.

V A 1
II D 10

JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Forward, November 21, 1920.

Today - the Affair for the Pogrom Victims of Bielazerk.

Today, Sunday, at 3:00 P. M., all countrymen from Bielazerk are invited to come and to bring their friends to Lawndale Hall, 3437 Ogden Ave. to the concert package party, and dance for the benefit of the war and pogrom victims of Bielazerk.

V A 1
IE IV

FORWARD, October 24, 1920.

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sudilkov Shepetoukee

Relief Society

Come to the regular meeting Sunday 2 P.M. Sharp at Hebrew Institute,
Room 33-34. Dr. Levin from Shepetovkee will bring regards from your
countrymen. Mr. A. Glasman or some other man will be selected to leave
for Russia at this meeting. Important business will be transacted.

V A 1

JEWISH

II D 1
II D 10

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, October 19, 1920.

Friends, Parents, Brothers, and Sisters

Come this evening to a meeting of the Berditchev Coyntrymen's
Relief

at

Workers Circle School
1224 S. Albany Ave.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Forward, September 29, 1920. p. 3.

Dvinsker Landsleit, attention:

A massmeeting is being called of all landsleit of Dvinsk for Wednesday, 3:00 P.M. in Anshe Sholem Center, Homan Avenue and Douglas Blvd..... Mr. Max Blich, who has just returned from Dvinsk, has brought with him hundreds of letters and regards for landsleit from Dvinsk in Chicago.....

(Adv.)

Forward, August 22, 1920.

Krinik and Environs.

Our delegate, Aaron Tikotzsky has returned to Chicago. He has with him 350 letters and photographs for natives of Krinik, Horodock, Bialystock, YOLOVK, Sokol, Zabludor, etc.

Sunday, August 22nd at 4:00 P. M. in Educational Alliance, 1249 N. Wood st.
There our delegate will pass out the letters and present a report of what he has seen.

V A 1
III B 2

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, August 18, 1920.

Mr. Harry Bloom, a tailor at 637 Cottage Grove Ave. returned Monday evening from Kobrin, Poland, and brought with him his parents, his brothers, his sisters, and his relatives, altogether 31 persons.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, July 17, 1920.

Countrymen of Minsker, Gubernia (Province).

On the 24th day of this month, I leave for Minsker, Gubernia. Therefore, you still have time to see me and to give me your messages for your friends and relatives. Do not neglect this opportunity. Thousands of your fellow countrymen have done so already and now it is your turn. Do not create pain for your wives and families across the sea, for when I give a message to her neighbor, but not to your wife, what excuse can I present to her as to the absence of letter or money? I will have to tell her that it is your own fault. It will not cost you a penny - come and discuss the matter with me.

I am taking letters and photographs free and I will explain my task to you without any obligation on your part. Bring the address of your relatives and come to see

David Zaretsky
European representative of the
Trans Atlantic Transportation Co.
1644 Larabee St. Div. 2567.

V A 1
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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Forward, September 30, 1919.

Tetiev Countrymen, Kiev Gubernia.

We announce that we have organized a Verein of immigrants from Tetiev, with the purpose of gathering funds for the purposes of aiding our relatives in the old country and sending a delegate to Tetiev to observe the actual situation of our kin.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Forward, August 8, 1919

Proskauer
of the Western cities and towns

Our old home has been desolated. Six thousand slain and wounded. Help is vitally necessary. Collect funds wherever you are! Do not allow our brothers & sisters to die of hunger.

We must raise immediately \$10,000.

Proskauer Relief Committee

(Adv.)

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JEWISH

Forward, August 5, 1913

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

25¢

For War Victims

25¢

All are invited to attend the

Kurland Picnic

Sunday, August 10 in Forest Park Grove

where you will hear a message from the old home, from
letters and newspapers which we have received from
Kurland and Leafland.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL) PROJ 302/5

Forward, May 22, 1919.

Warsaw Branch 519, Workmen's Circle!

All members are urged to stop work this morning and to join the protest demonstration.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, May 21, 1919.

Members of Chersin Society are urged to come today, Wednesday at 2 P. M. to the corner of Hoyne Ave. and 12th St. from where we will enter the mourning demonstration.

All the members are urged also not to send their children to school, and to send them if possible to the march where a separate division of children will be formed.

Joseph Greenberg
President.

V A 1
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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Forward, May 21, 1919.

American Brotherhood of Mohilliv, at a special meeting, decided to participate in the protest parade against the pogroms upon Jews. All our members are invited to put aside their work and come to the corner of 12th and Lincoln st. today, Wednesday, May 21st at 1:30 P. M. All of you must come to this holy procession.

Forward, February 23, 1919

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Announcement

Kishinever Countrymen - Attention

The first meeting of Kishinever Landsleit will be held at the Hebrew Institute, Taylor and Little Street at 7:30 Wednesday Evening, February 26th. All Kishinever Landsleit who wish to join our newly organized Keshinever Society are asked to come to our meeting.

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|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-----|-------|
| Independent Podoler Verein | Relief | 60 | Male |
| Rivka Family Bond | Family Aid | 300 | Mixed |
| Brest Litovsk Relief Society | Benevolent Relief | 40 | Male |
| Nashielsker Relief | Social and Relief | 35 | Mixed |
| Trestiner Relief | Relief | 60 | " |
| Chicago Hebrew Relative Association | " | 50 | " |
| Sangrodek Relief | " | 25 | " |
| Ritzover Relief | " | 50 | " |
| Antipolier League | Social and Relief | 35 | " |
| Poloner Relief | Relief | 40 | " |
| Lutzker Relief | " | 70 | Male |
| Sudilkov-Sheptovka Relief | " | 100 | Mixed |
| Novidover Relief | " | 55 | " |
| Beluluvker Relief | " | 35 | Male |
| Luberer Verein | " | 25 | " |
| Kremnetzer Verein | " & Mutual Aid | 40 | Mixed |

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JEWISH

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, Dec. 1918; Jan. 1919.

Klikel Relief

Relief &

Mutual Aid

40 Mixed

Bogopoler Relief

Relief

30 Male

Novigrod Volinsk)

Relief

50 Female

Ladies Auxiliary)

Glawrita Relief

Relief

70 Male

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, January 1919: December 1918.

Chart 2. Country of Birth - Percent of Whole.

| | | |
|-------------|-----|------|
| Poland | 169 | 36.6 |
| Russia | 160 | 34.7 |
| Lithuania | 22 | 4.7 |
| Rumania | 18 | 3.9 |
| Galicia | 14 | 3.0 |
| Italy | 13 | 3.0 |
| Hungary | 10 | 2.2 |
| Persia | 10 | 2.2 |
| Bessarabia | 9 | 1.9 |
| Austria | 8 | 1.7 |
| Turkey | 5 | 1.2 |
| Jugo Slavia | 4 | .9 |
| Palestine | 4 | .9 |
| Morocco | 3 | .7 |
| Greece | 2 | .4 |
| Serbia | 2 | .4 |

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

V A 1

- 2 -

JEWISH

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, January 1919: December, 1918.

| | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|
| Czheco Slovakia | 2 | .4 |
| Latvia | 1 | .2 |
| Esthonia | 1 | .2 |
| Holland | 1 | .2 |
| Armenia | 1 | .2 |
| Bulgaria | 1 | .2 |
| Syria | 1 | .2 |
| Total | <u>461</u> | <u>100%</u> |

WPA (LL) PROJ. 3071

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, Dec. 8, 1911.

The Hungarian Jewish Organization Honors Rabbi Idelson.

Rabbi Idelson, representative of the Denver Consumptive Sanitarium, is going to speak this Saturday at the Hungarian Synagogue, corner of Marshfield Ave. and Polk Street.

We hope that the importance of the Sanitarium and the oratorical ability of the Rabbi will arouse the enthusiasm of the Hungarian-Jewish element in Chicago, so that they will be as liberal with their donations to the worthy cause as are the other congregations in the different sections of Chicago.

Courier, October 24, 1911.

We, the refugees from the Kiev Russia Program, who came to Chicago in these free United States, wish to announce that we are going to organize our Landsleit (Countrymen) of the Chicago community. The best and the most logical way for our Jews to organize is to organize a Synagogue. This was the custom, centuries before, and this is the way we are going to organize now. We are going to organize a Synagogue of Kiev Jews. You are requested to look up and get in touch with as many landsleit as possible and get them to become members of our new Synagogue.

With this object in view we are calling a mass meeting of all Kiev Jews of Chicago, men and women, for Sunday, October 29th at 7:00 p.m., at Siegel's Hall, 1125 Blue Island ave. Some of the best speakers of the city will address you. Come join us in our holy undertaking.

Respectfully

The Committee of Kiev Jews.

V A 1
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II D 2

JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, April 29. 1910.

News of the Minskors and Minsker Gubernia Landsleit (Countrymen).

Friends, we have made a contract with the Commercial Life Insurance Co. to insure our members. We have obtained the cheapest possible rates, which our members can pay in monthly installments. Our arrangement makes it possible for everyone to carry life insurance with a reliable firm. Make your applications at our next meeting, Tuesday, May 3rd, at 8 o'clock in the evening at our very fine meeting hall, corner Taylor and Paulina streets. New members receive all benefits. Don't fail to come to our meeting. It is in your own interest.

Morris Kohn, Pres.
R. Hunter, Sec'y.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, October 9, 1907.

Announcement.

The Old Nashvizer Landsleit are invited to become members of our newly formed aid society. We ask you to be present at our next meeting Sunday evening, October 13, at 332 W. 12th street, Room 21.

V A 1
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JEWISH

Courier, Jan. 15, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Odessa Society.

The Odessa Society had its installation of officers last week. A. Goodman, Retiring President, installed the following officers: A. Laibov, Pres., S. Dworetsky, Vice-Pres., S. Fineman, Treas., P. Follman, Rec. Sec'y., L. Dworetsky, Fin. Sec'y., Trustees as follows: Israel Fineman, N. Tomopol, and S. Solnitzky.

Refreshments were served and a program of entertainment followed the installation. There was an appeal made to the public by the Ex-President. "We appeal to all Odessa Landsleit (Countrymen) to join us in our Society, do not fail us, for this is a charity society. We meet every first and third Monday in the month, at Metropolitan Hall, 417 Maxwell street. You may apply for membership at the office of the Secretary, Mr. A. Follman, 253 W. 12th St."

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Vol. 33, Wk.of June 8, 1907, P. 482.

Abraham Klee, well-known Chicago merchant, died on June 4.

He came here in 1871 from Cassel, Germany.

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, April 3, 1906.

The Honsker Hounngmen's Benevolent Association.

We wish to inform all our Honsker Landsleit in this city that we are accepting members into our organization without any initiation fees. We ask our friends and landsleit to become members of our organization. We conduct our regular meetings on the 2nd and 4th Sundays of each month at the Metropolitan Hall, corner Jefferson and O'Brien Sts. 2nd Floor.

Respectfully
The Committee.

V. MISCELLANEOUS
CHARACTERISTICS

A. Foreign Origins

2. Social and Occupational

The Jewish Charities Minutes, February 23, 1933.

At the meeting of the Board, it was reported that Professor Albert Einstein contemplates visiting Chicago on the noon of March 14th, en-route from California back to Germany. He is speaking in N. Y. on the evening of the 15th, at a large testimonial dinner, the sponsors of which include a number of very prominent people. The present plan is to have a luncheon with tickets at \$25.00 a couple. The proceeds will go as in the case of N. Y. to the Hebrew University of Palestine, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and a charity to be selected by Mrs. Einstein.

A number of men in the community have approved the project. A large committee will be obtained for this luncheon, both Jews and non-Jews.

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, Jan., 1919.OCCUPATION IN THE OLD COUNTRY
CHART 5.

| | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Business commission manufacturing | 76 | 4 |
| Students | 58 | 41 |
| Needle trades | 20 | 24 |
| Occupation not known | 17 | 45 |
| Miscellaneous | 15 | 1 |
| Building trades | 13 | - |
| Clerical | 11 | 11 |
| Agriculture | 10 | 1 |
| Salespeople | 11 | 9 |
| Leather goods | 9 | - |
| Mechanics | 9 | 1 |
| Electricians | 6 | - |
| Jewelers | 5 | - |

JEWISH (11) 1919 1 20775

Chicago Hebrew Institute Observer, Jan., 1919.

| | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Textiles | 3 | 5 |
| Home | 3 | 11 |
| Engineers | 2 | - |
| Pharmacists | 2 | 2 |
| Laborers | 2 | - |
| Teachers | 1 | 10 |
| Dentists | 1 | 3 |
| Lawyers | 1 | - |
| Milliners | 1 | 3 |
| Photographers | 1 | 2 |
| Actors | 1 | - |
| Chemists | 1 | - |
| Hair Dressers | - | 5 |
| Housework and Domestics | - | 3 |
| Tobacco Industry. | - | 3 |
| Total | <u>278</u> | <u>183</u> |

Grand total 461.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 6, 1914.

WORLD CULTURE AND THE JEWS

Some time ago the great German sociologist Zambert declared that the Jews have developed modern capitalism throughout the world and that complete economic progress was made possible on account of Jewish influence. In a recent article, Israel Cohen points out that the Jewish race has played and still plays the most significant role in all branches of world culture and progress; that never have the Jews ceased throwing spiritual light upon the world; that even in the Dark Ages, when everything was covered by an obscure cloud, the Jews dispersed enlightenment and science throughout Europe, distinguishing themselves on the fields of philosophy, medicine, astronomy, and invention.

During the Middle Ages, the Jews took an active part in scholastic philosophy and founded medical schools in Montpellier and Salerno, and up to the 16th century the greatest doctors of those times came from these schools. The Jews had discovered, long before Copernicus, the reasons why we have day and night. The Jews not only



Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 6, 1914.

aided Columbus in the discovery of America, with financial means and men, but also played an important role in the discovery of the East Indies. They traveled also over the entire world of the Middle Ages.

The Jews had just begun to play the greatest role in world culture when they were allowed to become citizens in Europe and step into the temples of modern education and science. Beginning with the 19th century down to the present, Jews have prevailed on all fields of cultural life through their ingenuity and erudition. We can hardly find a branch of intellectual creation in which the Jews did not reach the zenith. We find Jewish scholars in philosophy, literature, music, painting, science, drama, journalism, medicine, and other fields. Jews occupy a prominent place in the technical as well as in the general sociological world. We see how they work hand in hand with other nationalities to maintain peace in this world, and how they are always willing to sacrifice themselves for an ideal.

Though the Jew is somewhat segregated from other groups, it is a fact,



Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 6, 1914.

however, that the best Jewish energies go toward secular culture and progress. The greatest Jewish geniuses have flourished in foreign grounds, and as a result credit to the Jews for their work has been given sparingly. This condition will exist as long as there are no elements within the Jewish race willing to consider the reconstruction of the entire Jewish race on an independent basis. The role of Jewry is vigorously manifested in world culture. When comparing Jewish achievements with Jewish population, we see that the spirit of Israel prevails everywhere. And if there are such writers as Huston Chamberlain, who doubts whether Jews in general possess any ingenuity and creative power, it is sufficient to mention the four Jewish solstices; the solstice of the prophets; the solstice of creating world religion; the solstice of philosophy, and the solstice of socialism. That they should comprehend the great Jewish intellectual contributions, we need only mention such famous men as Heine, Mendelssohn, Bertholdi, Israels, Ehrlich, and Bergson, who have glorified and made world progress richer by their fine gold-interwoven thoughts.

The first step the Jews have taken to bring their spiritual values before the



Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 6, 1914.

world was introducing their literature in the form of poetry, novels, philosophy, historical documents, and satires.

The deep yearning and the sublime fantasy of Jews, which have been carried off to the distant Zion, upon which their hearts are bent, have incorporated the mode of living from their surrounding neighbors and illumined it with the rays of their own deep souls.

At the close of the 18th century and in the beginning of the 19th, a period during which German culture began to grow, the Jewish women, Henrietta Hertz, Rachel Lavin, Dvora and Henrietta Mendelssohn, distinguished themselves by their outstanding personalities and originality. In Germany, more than elsewhere, the Jews have imparted their best energies to the creation of German national literature.....

Here in America the Jews take a very important part in cultural life. We find prominent Jewish actors, Jewish impresarios and Jewish playwrights on the American stage.



Daily Jewish Courier, Mar. 6, 1914.

Although Wagner accused the Jews of having no taste for music, we nevertheless find among Jews such composers as Mendelssohn, Bertholdi, Meyerbeer, Aufenbauch, Goldmark, Halvi, Frederick Cowen, and such musicians as Yosef Yachim, Mark Hamburg, Mischa Elman, Ephraim Zimbalist, and others.

In philosophy the Jewish spirit has probably prevailed in a greater degree than it has in literature, because the Jews have tread upon the domains of philosophy as early as the beginning of the Middle Ages, when the philosopher Philo proved that the Torah has in it all the thoughts that were enunciated by Plato.

Yet, it is hoped that there will come a day when all these great cultural values, which were contributed to the world by Jews will be collected in one group and transplanted to Jewish grounds, thereby enabling our own Jewish stars to light up into blazing suns and erect an eternal bright day on earth.



Daily Jewish Courier, April 1, 1910

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SYNAGOGUES MAKE APPEALS FOR MAOS HITIM (SYNAGOGUE FUND)

The Presidents of All Synagogues Are Asked to Make Specific Mention of the Maos Hitim Appeal.

The United Maos Hitim Committee appeals to all presidents and leaders of all Synagogues in Chicago to make special mention of the Maos Hitim at services tomorrow evening, and to impress them with the necessity of making their Maos Hitim contributions as soon as possible.

The Maos Hitim committee will have its next meeting next Tuesday at the Waller Street Talmud Dorah, where all presidents are asked to come and help in the organization of the Maos Hitim Committee.

Committees of the United Maos Hitim Committee are contacting all city civic leaders without receipt books of the United Maos Hitim Committee, and with that committee's authority to solicit contributions. It is no more than right that people approached for contributions should cooperate to their utmost to this noble cause.

Courier, November 1, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

The "Yankee" of Jefferson Street.

Wisdom, views, thoughts, and perhaps oddities, as told by a Jew who himself speaks half "Yankeeish" and half Jewish and who looks at the world from a semi-Yankee point of view.

If you believe that the Jews - nation, people, religious sect or whatever you may wish to call them - have varied interests and differ greatly, you are sadly mistaken. They are the same whether you meet them quietly sipping their tea, in a coffee shop, in a restaurant, playing pinochle or manipulating chess characters on a chess board.

True, Jewish children just as other people's children are divided into many groups and classes. Observe Jewish newspaper writers at their work, observe them again in a debate, and you shall see that the Jewish people are fertile with new ideas and reforms, and their lives are not completely restricted by the Rabbinical "thou shalts" and "thou shalt

NFA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Courier, November 1, 1907.

nots." And this same spirit prevails not only among newspaper theorists, but among practically every day people whom you readily meet in restaurants, saloons, and coffee shops.

Observe, especially, these brothers of ours as they sit at a glass of tea or at a goulash or chess board. Everything seems to be forgotten and a feeling of unity prevails as they sit concentrated at their moment of interest. National distinctions are obliterated. There exists no longer, a "Galitzioner," or a "Litvak," or a Rumanian or Pole. He is no longer the worker, or the boss, the Socialist, the Zionist or the bourgeois.

We propose to those who wish to abolish classes among Jews to start an energetic, scientific natural, "tea - coffee - goulash - pinochle - chess" movement and their problem shall be solved. We do not mean that movement should carry a six-fold nomenclature such as the one we suggested. They surely could find a better, more fitting, and acceptable name if they tried. The name should be simple and may or may not be scientific.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Courier, November 1, 1907.

I would like to tell you of one restaurant which I thought was frightfully bourgeois, but which upon inspection turned out to be a center for radicals. I had started to tell you of the Yankee from Jefferson street who greatly aroused my interest, but I slipped off into the realm of science. I met this very interesting Yankee in a restaurant the name of which I will not divulge but which I shall try to describe adequately hoping perhaps that I will thereby earn a free glass of tea or the like. This restaurant with a thoroughly bourgeois reputation aroused my interest and I decided to see for myself. The bourgeois, are there represented by a lawyer without a practice, by a doctor about to get his degree, and an advertising agent who talks of his business deals but makes none. As a result, neighborliness permeated the atmosphere through out, and the atmosphere of the "Jefferson Street Yankee" effloresces with the spirit of unity.

The conversations prevailing run high, wide and various. Many are those debating whether or not the Jew should retain Yiddish as his language, this by speakers who speak both a broken Yiddish and a broken English.

Courier, November 1, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

It appears that the Jefferson Street Yankee is sort of conciliator between the many views, theories, programs and strivings in Judaism. This Yankee is usually a peddler but believes in working hard. This gives him the opportunity to work lightly, to take easy and to work in a natural manner. It affords an opportunity to express many views on Jewish topics and

However, I feel my readers now have a sufficient inkling of my conversations with this Jefferson Street Yankee.

M. Zipin.

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JEWISH

The American Jewish Year Book. 5665.
October 2, 1902, to September 21, 1905.
Edited by Cyrus Adler.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS. THE JEWISH AGRICULTURISTS' AID SOCIETY OF AMERICA. (pp.116 - 118.)

The Biennial Meeting of the Jewish Agriculturists' Aid Society of America was held January 6, 1902, at Chicago, Illinois. The object of the society is to make loans to prospective Jewish farmers. Since 1888, when it was organized, the society realized its object without means of its own. The money loaned by the society had been advanced by Jewish citizens of Chicago, who invested and reinvested sums varying from \$150 to \$1,000, to the proteges of the society. As individuals willing to make such loans cannot always be found readily, it was decided to create a "Loan Fund." With this end in view the society now issues "Certificates of Credit," in denominations of ten dollars and upwards. The certificates are redeemable after ten years from the date of issue, or before, at the option of the society, and bear interest at the rate of three percent per annum, payable January 1. It was also decided that persons who had made loans to Jewish farmers through the society, be permitted to exchange the papers they held for such loans for the Loan Certificates of the society. Up to July 1, 1902, Loan Certificates to the amount of \$8,095 were subscribed for. Membership fees and donations

The American Jewish Year Book. 5663.
October 2, 1902, to September 21, 1903.
Edited by Cyrus Adler.

are used to carry on the work of the society. As an additional revenue for this purpose it was decided to place "White Boxes" in Jewish households; the scheme to be operated through the Sabbath School children and teachers.

The following data are taken from the reports of the Corresponding Secretary, for 1901, and the first six months of 1902: Since 1888, when the society was organized, the society has settled 105 farmers, of whom 89 are at present still on their farms. The cost of settling a family on a farm varied from \$300 to \$1,000. In every case, assistance was rendered in the shape of a loan, secured at the rate of four percent. The 89 families work on an aggregate of 10,617 acres of land, situated in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Florida. Thirty-six families have taken homesteads on government lands, 5,760 acres, valued at \$22,000. On these homesteads have been built 29 dwellings, 22 barns, 15 granaries, 10 stables, 6 sheds and corn cribs. The buildings represent a value of \$14,500. Forty-one families have purchased 5,617 acres for \$43,620, valued, in their present improved condition, at \$65,000. Twelve farmers work 1,220 acres of

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JEWISH

The American Jewish Year Book. 5663.
October 2, 1902, to September 21, 1903.
Edited by Cyrus Adler.

rented land, paying annually \$1,460 in rent. The 39 families own 257 horses, 277 cows, and 125 calves. The aggregate amount loaned to the society is \$35,325, of which sum \$22,495 have been repaid; 23 persons still owing \$14,030. The total encumbrance on the farms, including liens held by others as well as by the society, is \$26,300. The cost of carrying on the work of the society since 1888, setting aside the loans made to farmers, has been less than \$3,000, or an average of about \$230 a year, for printing, postage, legal fees, records, etc.

During 1901, the society assisted 23 parties - 20 heads of families, and 3 single men, or 57 adults over sixteen years, and 60 children under that age - all more or less depending upon the Jewish Charities of Chicago, to take up farming as an occupation. Five have rented 530 acres, 11 have purchased 640 acres, and 12 have filed homestead claims upon 1,920 acres of government lands. The farms are located in Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Florida, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Oklahoma. Of these assisted farmers, 17 had about \$6,500 of their own. During the year, 25 loans were granted by the society, aggregating \$9,800. Twelve of these loans were made to farmers who took up the work during the year, 11 to farmers of longer standing.

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The American Jewish Year Book. 5663.

October 2, 1902, to September 21, 1903.

Edited by Cyrus Adler.

Three of these loans were advanced by the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society of New York, the rest of the money was advanced by Jewish citizens of Chicago. The repaying of loans proceeded promptly during the year.

The report of the first six months of 1902, is as follows: Loans made by the society on its own account, \$7,983.14; expenditures \$496.95; balance \$153.19. Total balance in treasury, \$569.21. Thirty-six parties have been assisted to take up farming in Colorado, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Dakota. The society has taken stock in the "Wilton Creamery Association," in Burleigh County, North Dakota, which will begin operations by August 10, 1902, by which 25 Jewish farmers in Burleigh and McLean counties will be greatly benefited.

The officers and directors of the society are: President, Adolph Loeb; Vice-President, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch; Treasurer, Edward Rose; Recording Secretary, Leopold Gans; Corresponding Secretary, Rabbi A. B. Levy, 15 York St., Chicago, Illinois. Directors: Israel Cowen, Henry N. Hart, Adolph Moses, Julius Rappaport, Julius Rosenwald and Emanuel I. Selz.

V. MISCELLANEOUS
CHARACTERISTICS

B. Picturesque Miscellanies

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JEWISH

History of the Jews of Chicago, Page 50.
(Edited by Hyman L. Meites)

JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF ILLINOIS

Martin Barbe was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1841. He came to Chicago in 1845, and attended the public schools of the city. He also was a member of the first class of the first high school in Chicago.

In January 1851, his was the second Bar Mitzvah performed in Chicago.

Mr. Barbe was in the wholesale clothing business for many years. He was a member of the B'nai B'rith, and at one time had been a member of the executive board of the Sinai Temple. He died on October 29, 1914.

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JEWISH

The Reform Advocate, Week of July 6, 1929, Volume 77, Page 704.

For the first time in the history of the Jews in America, a Hebrew debate was held between representatives of two clubs from two different states and carried on in the Hebrew language. The debate took place at the Jewish People Institute Playhouse on June 29.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 2000

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Sinai Cong., Executive Board, Minutes, 1-6-26.

At the suggestion of Dr. Mann, the Board authorized the Secretary to place bomb insurance on the Temple and Center buildings.

APR 11 1975
PROJ. 30275

Daily Jewish Courier, Apr. 8, 1924.

WPA (JL 1924) 20274

GOOD MORNING!

by

Dr. S. M. Melamed

There has been founded in Chicago a new society by the name Give Strength To The Weak. The society is what its name implies. A rabbi who is afraid of the president of his synagogue, may become a member. A cantor who is afraid of his rabbi, may become a member. A Kosher food supervisor who is afraid of his butcher, may become a member. The society will give everyone moral support and will fight [like a] lion against all oppressors of the weak members of humanity. The Give-Strength-To-The-Weak Society is a very useful institution. It is needed in Chicago as much as one needs food to sustain life because the number of weak-kneed and scared people here is very large. Would you like to know who is the honorary president and who is the president of this society? This is still a secret. You will learn this secret at the right time.

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JEWISH

The Chicago Chronicle, Chicago Jewish Pioneer, No. 1848-1923.

Week of March 30, 1923, Page 6.

Elias Greenebaum was the first Jew to hold public office in Chicago serving as School Agent in 1856.

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JEWISH

The Chicago Chronicle, Chicago Jewish Pioneer, No. 1848-1923

Week of March 30, 1923, Page 6.

Henry Greenebaum was also elected as Alderman of the old Sixth Ward in 1856. He also had the distinction of being the first Jew to hold public office in Chicago.

24 (10) 1101.3075

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The Chicago Chronicle, Vol.4. Wk.of Mar.30, 1923.--P.3.

CHICAGO JEWISH PIONEER'S NUMBER - 1848-1923.

In Chicago, one of the earliest Jewish names is that of Isaac Hays. Another is Aaron Friend. Both of these names appeared in an extended letter-list in the Chicago Democrat, issued on January 7, 1834, advertising unclaimed letters at the Chicago Postoffice.

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The Chicago Chronicle, Vol.4. Wk.of Mar.30, 1923.-P.17.

CHICAGO JEWISH PIONEER'S NUMBER.- 1848-1923.

In the first house of worship of the Sinai Congregation, located on Monroe Street near La Salle, Mr. Joseph L. Gatzert and his wife were the first couple to be married.

It was on May 18, 1862, and the marriage ceremony was performed by Dr. Felsenthal.

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JEWISH

Forward, Nov. 1, 1921.

RUSSIAN AND TURKISH SHOWER AND TUB BATHS

Extra
25¢

[Advertisement]

Extra
25¢

Beginning November 1, 1921, our prices for baths and beds for resting will be 25¢

Tub baths and kosher-Mikvah for women every day from 7 A.M. until 12.00 Midnight. Turkish baths for Ladies every Wednesday, from 2 P.M. to 12 Midnight.

Scientific Massage Treatment.
Singer's Bath House, 1100 W. 14th St.

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JEWISH

The Forward, Aug. 2, 1921.

FIVE JEWISH YOUNG MEN ARE UNDER A SERIOUS CHARGE BECAUSE OF THE WILD ATTACK
UPON THE JEWS MADE BY MISSIONARIES

The uninvited missionaries, who come to the Jewish neighborhood to "Save" the lost souls of the unfortunate Jewish children, came Sunday evening to the corner of Roosevelt Road and St. Louis Avenue, and began their task of saving Jewish souls. Many passers-by stopped to hear one of the missionaries. This speaker, in a characteristically missionary-fashion, began to ridicule the Jewish-belief, insulting the Jews for their refusal to transfer their thoughts to the Christian-belief, which would lead them to the Eternal Light and to everything that is good, and so forth.

Protests were heard from among the audience. The missionary was asked to be a bit more tactful in his speech in the heart of the Jewish neighborhood. The speaker refused to heed his advice. Then more material-protests came: various fruits and eggs were thrown. The missionary, who had come to preach to the Jews, Peace and the Real Truth, which only through him is to be

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JEWISH

The Forward, Aug. 2, 1921.

discovered, pulled out a revolver and threatened the crowd. This aroused many, and they began to fight.

Policeman William Rooney came at that moment and placed himself alongside the missionaries, and he was forced to fight the growing and angry crowd, who at the moment did not distinguish him from the missionaries. The missionaries left during the riot. The police broke up the mob and arrested five for resisting officers of the law.

WPA (U.S.) 1901 10275

Forward, August 6, 1921.

[TENT DWELLERS RETURN TO CITY]

About 100 Jewish families who left Chicago during the hot months, and who settled themselves in tents in Braeside, Illinois, will, in a few days, be forced to move back to the City.

Those whose permits expired this week, which permits are taken out monthly in the City Hall, and who applied for renewals, were informed that no further permits would be issued.

Braeside, which for a few years was the summer home for just a few, became, last year, and especially this year, a full-grown town. Nearly 100 tents were set up. Each family brought with itself its entire housekeeping equipment.

The Forest Preserve Bureau announced that it has refused permits because of lack of proper sanitation for so many, which might result in a serious epidemic.

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JEWISH

The Sentinel, Vol. 15-16, Wk. of Nov. 20, 1914, p. 22.

Harold Fishbein, 15 years old, is the baby of the University of Chicago. He is the youngest boy ever admitted. His mother can neither read nor write, and his father is versed only in Hebrew.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Courier, Oct. 9, 1911.

RESOLUTIONS

Whereas the Almighty in heaven saw fit to take away our Grand Secretary Leonard Laiserson, and whereas our deceased Grand Secretary with his great personality made himself beloved to all his friends, by performing, so many good deeds, be it, therefore, declared by the 27 A.B. Lodges of Chicago to assemble in a special convention called by the A.B.A. cemetery association for Thursday October 15th to express our feeling of mourning on our great loss.

Resolved that our Grand secretary Leonard Laiserson was one person of whom our great America could be proud. His life was an example for others and we urge others to follow in his footsteps. God in His wisdom took him away from us in the prime of his years. To his family he was extremely devoted and we extend our heartfelt sympathy to our assistant Grand Secretary George Laiserson, his son and to the other members of the family. We pray God to give them strength and courage in their hours of sorrow.

It is resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to George Laiserson, also to our Grand Master Samuel Forff and to all Jewish and English newspapers.

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JEWISH

Courier, Oct. 9, 1911.

RESOLUTIONS

These resolutions shall be written in the minutes of our organization.

Max F. Witele, Pres.
Chas. Barrus, Sec.

Courier, June 29, 1910.

WPA 611 17 00 17 15

NOTICE FROM CHICAGO HEBREW INSTITUTE, 1256 W. TAYLOR STREET

Watch your children from street dangers, street cars and horses and wagons. Send them to the Hebrew Institute, where they will be taken care of by especially trained instructors who will at the same time teach them worthwhile things in hygiene, sanitation and self care.

Kindergarten - Sewing - Story-Telling - Gardening - Games and Exercises - Public Affairs. Everything for the children. They will be safe and will surely profit by it.

Mothers and fathers: Send them to be registered with Mr. Harry Beckman, Thursday at 10 A.M.

The Courier, Nov. 15, 1907.

19275

A LOYAL WORKER FOR THE JEWISH SHELTER HOME

Rabbi Meyer Shulevitz, sixty seven years old, is one of the most untiring workers the Shelter Home has had in many years. For the last eight years, he has been constantly at work for the holy cause. Day in and day out, you will always find him at his post, always ready and willing to do something for the cause at a moment's notice.

The Shelter Home is greatly indebted to Rabbi Shulevitz for his tireless efforts on its behalf. You can always find him at all weddings, and funerals, and in all places where he can get a few donations for the Shelter. Although he is a man of nearly three scores and ten, he is always on his feet stepping about and looking for ways and means to collect funds for the cause, and the most noble part of this great character is, that he does not accept any compensation whatsoever for his great work; in fact, he often spends his own money when there is a deficiency.

We hope and pray that our good Lord in heaven will reward him for this work by sparing him for many, many years to come.

V B

JEWISH

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Chicago Daily Tribune, April 4, 1901.

BEG FOR "MOTHER" COHEN

CHILDREN'S FRIEND DIES AND THEY SEEK TO SAVE HER BODY FROM POTTER'S FIELD

"Mother" Cohen was buried yesterday. All morning the children about her late dwelling, 106 Bunker Street, went from store to store and begged for money to save the remains of their friend from "Potter's Field." This they could not do, but they raised enough to deck the rough coffin with flowers and robe the figure with a gown of a quality such as it had not worn for many a day. One boy, who had received pennies from her shrunken hands since he was old enough to toddle, bought violets with all the cash he had in his bank, amounting to \$2.80. The others succeeded in getting \$5 together, which was given to the undertaker to use for flowers and clothing.

Mrs. Cohen was eighty eight years old. She was born in Russia, and came to New York when a child. Her husband, Eli Rosenbloom, was a merchant, and for a time wealthy. When his fortune melted in speculations he died of a broken heart. From that time until her death, Mrs. Cohen worked for her living. When she came to Chicago no one knows. Three years ago she appeared on Bunker Street, and roomed with Mrs. Baum at \$2 a month. A week ago she was taken ill with pneumonia, and yesterday

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JEWISH

The Chicago Daily Tribune, April 4, 1901.

the Health Department ordered her moved to the County Hospital. On the way she died. Just before she entered the ambulance she called a little girl to her and gave the child the last twenty-five cents she had. In her room nothing but an old dress and a Yiddish Bible was found.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sinai Congregation Correspondence.

September 6, 1897

Superintendent, Chicago City R. R. Co.,
2020 State Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

I beg to advise you of the commencement of our church services, and request additional car service on the following dates: Our regular Sunday services begin next Sunday the 12th inst., and terminate at 12:30, at which time, at least seven or eight cars ought to be at 21st street and Indiana avenue, without any delay. Our arrangements this year will be such that the services will be over promptly at that time, and the cars will not have to wait any length of time, and I shall be obliged if you will have this arrangement made for the entire season as to Sunday services.

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JEWISH

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sinai Congregation Correspondence.

On Sunday the 26th inst., there will be no morning service, but it being the eve of the Jewish New Year's Day, extra service will be required by cars going north at 7:30 and south at 9 o'clock P. M. An extraordinary large crowd is then in attendance, and from the fact that all other Jewish churches on that evening have services it will be very desirable that at least eight or nine cars be at 21st street and Indiana avenue, at 9:00 P. M.

On Monday the 27th inst. This day our services begin at 10:00 in the morning and terminate at 12:45 at which time we need the same number of extra cars, say about seven or eight.

Wednesday, October 5, on the eve of the Day of Atonement, extra cars will be required from 7:30 going north and 9:30, about eight or nine cars going south. Wednesday, October 6, at 10 o'clock going north, and an extra number of cars at 1 o'clock at the Temple, going south. On this same day at 3 P. M. going north and at 5:45 going south, about seven or eight cars at 21st and Indiana avenue. During these holidays the attendance is unusually large.

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JEWISH

The Occident, March 23, 1888.

In company with our friend Mr. Israel Cowen, a rising legal luminary of this city, we attended the dedication of the Beth Hakneseth Israel, new temple, corner Clinton and Judd street, which occurred last Sunday. We had a brief confab with Mr. Leon Zolotkoff who publishes a jargon (Yiddish) newspaper, with Hebrew letters, in our city, on Canal street.

Our friend quizzed the aforesaid editor about his singular syntax and construction; i.e., being neither German, Hebrew, or Russian. With true Semitic retort, Zolotkoff retorted, "It is the effort of the Germans to spoil our beautiful language." Well! How we did laugh.

V B

JEWISH

Jewish Advance, July 23, 1880.

Hebrew Almanac

for
5641

Price - 25¢

Address: German News Co.
45 La Salle St.
Chicago, Illinois.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Occident, December 9, 1879.

EDITOR OCCIDENT

Some days ago a question was raised who was the first office holder of the Jewish race in Chicago? It was stated to be David Kohn, Esq., who was appointed City Clerk by the Honor John Wentworth when Mayor of Chicago. It would be interesting to have a brief chapter from the pen of "Long John" on his recollection of the first Jew in Chicago, or some sketches of the activity of the early Jews in our city. If you can prevail upon him to write something, it will no doubt be interesting.

Census Taker

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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JEWISH

Sinai Congregation, Board of Directors Minutes, April 31, 1875.

Resignation of Leon Mandel and H. Rosenblatt were presented and the Secretary, on motion, requested to inform these gentlemen that their respective resignations cannot be entertained before the amount of their respective subscriptions toward the Building Fund is liquidated.

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JEWISH

Sinai Congregation, Board of Directors Minutes, Sept. 29, 1872.

It was moved and seconded and carried that the minimum prices of pews be as follows: Nos. 1, 2, and 3, 87, 89, 138, and 136 to be fifty dollars (\$50), No. 4, and all long side seats forty dollars (\$40), and all short side seats, thirty dollars (\$30).

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JEWISH

Sinai Congregation, Board of Directors Minutes, November 5, 1871.

Moved and carried that the committee on procuring a place of worship, try to secure Clivet Presbyterian church, for next Sabbath and get terms for the future.....Moved and carried that invitation be sent the Zion Congregation to participate in the service and inaugural sermon of Dr. Kohler, also to ask Zion Congregation to let us have the use of their choir for next Saturday.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30774

END OF REEL
PLEASE REWIND